Berkeley Gazette.

VOL. VII. BERKELEY, CAL., SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1898. 125

OLD GLORY FLOATS OVER GUATANAMO.

Important News From Admiral Sampson.

Situation at Manila---Rush Orders ---Issued---Blanco Encourages Linares.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Navy Department early this morning received long cipher message from Sampson dated Port Antonio, and it is said to contain news of a most important character.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Rush orders have just been issued by Secretarys Alger and Long for preparation of expedition to Porto Rico Generals Coppinger and Lee will command the expedition. General Coppinger will be Military-Governnor of Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, June 11.—Cuban scout from Havana brings news that Blanco has advised General Linares, at Santiago, that within a week French steamers will bring him 100 French skilled artillerymen, field guns and ammunition.

KINGSTON, June 11.—News was received here today to the effect that a force of marines has landed on the shores of Guatanimo bay and that the Stars and Stripes are now floating from a Spanish flagstaff.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is understood transports ordered away from Tampa will rendezvous at Key West and Dry Tortugas, and should scouts report no signs of Spanish cruisers they will not wait for Sampson's convoys but proceed directly, meeting battleships on the way.

President McKinley said this morning he did not expect Spain would talk peace on terms to which the United States could agree before movement on Cadiz or Barcelona had been made. It is now believed that as soon as Santiago and Porto Rico have been occupied and Havana invested, a fleet will cross the Atlantic.

HONGKONG, June 11.—It is reported here that the insurgents are storming Manila. Dewey is not taking part, however. The Spanish Governor has been notified that unless he withdraws the price put upon the head of Aguinaldo he will get no quarter. Otherwise the rules of civilized warfare will be strictly adhered to.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There will be no waiting for Santiago to fall before moving on Porto Rico. Orders were issued this morning for assembling of a force at Jacksonville to be sent to Porto Rico. There may be a short delay necessary while awaiting the return of transports from Santiago, but new vessels are being taken today. It is believed that 15,000 men under General Coppinger will sail within a week.

BERLIN, June 11.—The "Kreuz Zeitung" says it can confirm the report that several powers are about to mediate between Spain and the United States.

MADRID, June 11.—Political circles say that peace overtures by the powers are not wanted, as the war in Cuba can be continued even two years under the most unfavorable circumstances.

MADRID, June 11.—Political circles declare no suggestion has been received looking to a settlement of the difficulty between Spain and the United States. That such suggestions would be declined and that Spain has decided to pursue the war to the bitter end.

Several Spanish generals are quoted as saying that Spain can continue the war in Cuba for two years and, that it is useless to talk of peace unless on the basis of status quo.

SAN DIEGO, June 10.—The monitor Monterey, accompanied by the Brutus, sailed for Honolulu at 12:45 today.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Orders for re-examination of Centennial call for speedy decision, so that ship may be dispatched at once if found seaworthy.

MADRID, June 11.—Official advices from Havana say eight American ironclads bombarded Santiago yesterday without results.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Port Antonio dispatches say the U. S. cruiser St. Louis was off Morant Point yesterday. She reported she had captured a Spanish merchantman just out of Kingston.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House session today was devoted to the discussion of Hawaiian annexation. Hitt opened the debate in the affirmative.

Increased Facilities.

Commencement of an Addition to Our Public Schools.

This morning witnessed the inception of the long contemplated erection of the new annex to the Berkeley High School. This visionary project has at last materialized, and the click of hammer and buzz of saw gives evidence of the animated force which must impell them.

A visit to the new annex found Contractor Hiram Peterson, a congenial workman, in charge of a dozen men, each one of whom gave evidence of thorough knowledge of the work undertaken. By reference to plans and specifications we learned that the new annex will be 72 feet in length from east to west, and 46 feet in width, one story in height and 22 feet to the roof-combing. The main frontage is on Allston way, which is credited with being one of our best avenues. The connection between the old and new buildings will be of cement, which will prove of great convenience in time of inclement weather.

The new building will be utilized by the Grammar grades for recitation rooms. In course of time when demands require the erection of new quarters for our increasingly large number of High School students, this annex will be of great service for recitation or laboratory rooms if it is deemed practicable to change the Grammar grades to a more remote location. The activity manifested by the force at work in construction, insures a speedy completion of this work, and all attendants of grammar grades will rejoice in the speedy equipment of their cosy new quarters. While the new building is not a pretentious affair, it will fill the long-felt necessity and better facilitate the work of this important part of our city educational system.

Zamloch Tonight.

Zamloch will appear again tonight at Shattuck hall for the last time. His program will be entirely new, not a single performance being repeated that has already been given. A large crowd greeted the famous magician last night.

Many who also attended the night before were surprised to witness an almost entirely changed program. All are unanimous in testifying to a pleasantly spent evening. Zamloch's performances are well worth the time and money required to see them.

This is the evening designed by the Beacon Athletic Club for the boxing contest to be held in the club rooms at West Berkeley.

BERKELEY REPRESENTED AT MANILA.

A Personal Description From Carl G. Calkins.

Lieutenant Calkins Knew the Range of His Guns. The Lieutenant a Man of Literary Fame.

In giving a graphical representation of Manila, domestic life, and reminicences of the exploits of Dewey and his coterie of gallant officers, we are gratified to note our townsman as a central figure in this most animated conflict. This representative from Berkeley is a highly esteemed citizen, and all honor and homage paid comes from the sincere appreciation of his valor rather than a prejudicial expression because of his connection from a municipal standpoint. Appreciation of his gallantry and fortitude is not confined to municipal boundaries, but is universal, since all naval authorities recognize in the position of lieutenancy in men-of-war lies the potency for carrying into execution the general and specific commands issued from the admiral. No one officer comes in closer contact with the individual marine than does the lieutenant, and upon his information is staked the potency of the fighting forces in charge of the vessel.

It is not within the power or ability of any newspaper man, either of local or national fame, to recount all that transpired on that memorable occasion, and there is not better description afforded than that given by the Lieutenant himself. We are under debt of gratitude to the family of this distinguished man for the privilege of publishing a personal note from the scene of action, which describes the important part assumed by the writer. While it is not the policy of the GAZETTE to divulge the privacy of domestic affairs, or comment upon the personal characteristics or home environments of the author of this letter, recognizing the manner of procedure in securing the letter issued by a city daily, which beyond question passed beyond the limit of social courtesy in reproducing the items of a private and domestic nature, to be deserving of public condemnation. We feel confident that the following extracts from a letter written just after the bombardment and evacuation of Cavite is not passing beyond the proper bounds. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Calkins we offer it for publication:

"As for danger, the record will make people think there was none, but I saw hundreds of close shaves. Their guns was as good as ours, and those ashore bigger than ours. They were fired rapidly and the distances were known, while ours was partly by guesses. They had more men afloat and more ammunition ready for use than we did. And they shot rapidly and wickedly, yet they were doomed to miss and to be defeated. Today they had to vacate Cavite, and as the last colonel took leave he asked Captain Lamberton, now chief of staff, how many men we had killed yesterday. Lamberton said not one, and he said 'You are very fortunate,' with an air of congratulating him on proficiency in lying."

We thus see that the exactness of the gunners in this engagement and the knowledge of the distances, is accredited to Lieutenant Calkins. This knowledge is acquired only by a spirit of perspicacity and an accurate acquaintance of the ability of each gun.

Readers of history and observers of records of feats of heroism recognize that no ordinary man is accredited with such calmness of spirit and quickness of apprehension. The following resume of the life of the lieutenant sufficeth to prove that only such positions are maintained by an irreproachable record.

Lieutenant Carlos Gilman Calkins, navigating officer of the flagship Olympia is an Ohio man. He was born in Rockford, near Cleveland, in 1850, but removed at an early age to Ashtabula, where his boyhood was spent and early education acquired. In 1867 he was nominated for the naval academy by James A. Garfield, being the first cadet from Ohio to secure the appointment by competitive examination. His standing in the academy was very good, particularly in mathematics, history and literature. During his academy years he made three foreign cruises, visiting Paris, London and the Azores. A subsequent cruise was in the ship "Wyoming," surveying the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mediterranean Sea has been visited by him several times and, one excursion was made into the Black Sea, seldom visited by foreign war ships. In 1883–85 he was on the Asiatic station in the "Trenton," going out by way of the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. The "Trenton" took home the Prince of Corea and ambassadors and Lieutenant Calkins accompanied the party to Seoul, the capital of Corea, then almost unknown to the outside world. His shore duty has been principally in Washington where he selected, purchased and arranged books of the navy department library. He has written and compiled publications of the department and several articles in Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biographies are his work. The Naval Institute prize for the best essay on a given subject was won by him twice.

On the Pacific Coast his shore duty has been at San Francisco, Mare Island and Portland. He cruised in the Albatross in Alaskan and southern waters, investigating fisheries and sounding for a cable to Hawaii.

Lieutenant Calkins left San Francisco on his present cruise in January, 1896, as navigator of the Boston and was transferred later to the Olympia. His family are still residents of Berkeley. The absence of Lieutenant Calkins for two years has been deeply felt by a loving family, who expected him home in December, but owing to the critical condition of affairs in Manila, will perhaps be deprived of that happy visit.

We are cognizant of the characteristics of this hero of the evacuation of Cavite, and realize that in our estimable citizen are combined the elements of statesman, writer and soldier. Few men acquire such celebrity in literary lines, and his quotations in Appleton's Encyclopedia are worthy of the perusal of every one anxious to seek information on the topography and commercial resources of the stations visited in the cruises of the Albatross, Wyoming, Benton and Boston, all of which demonstrate a masterly intellect and power of portrayal, combined with accurate data on these subjects.

Social Gathering.

Mrs. Frank Naylor profitably entertained her Sunday school class of Friends' Church last evening at her home at 2221 Dwight way. The class, numbering some fourteen members, were given the hospitality of the Naylor home, which was made merry by the peals of laughter of the youths who were thus privileged to enjoy the courtesies of the hostess. Games and conversation occupied the fleeting moments and refreshments added to the events of a most delightful evening.

A CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL CONVENIENCES.

A Proposed Traffic Improvement.

Berkeleyans Rejoice in the Inauguration of a Twenty-Minute Train Service.

The increase in local traffic from San Francisco to Berkeley has necessitated the addition of a better and more frequent train service. A glance at the evening incoming local trains will solve the question of the necessity of such improvements when it is observed that hundreds of our citizens are patrons of these trains, as their only means of conveyance to places of residence.

Our present train service seems without fault and is appreciated by its many patrons, yet the increased patronage demands the addition of more trains. Many new traveling facilities are being inaugurated between San Francisco and Berkeley, and within two weeks a force of men will begin the widening of the Oakland pier on its southern side. Four new tracks are to be constructed on the space, which will dispense with the noisome switching of trains from southern to northern sides of the mole, thus saving time and better accommodating the public.

Berkeleyans consider themselves fortunate in having the service now rendered by the Railway Company, yet we see where the facilities might be improved by the proposed addition. To the satisfaction of the traveling public, the company are constructing a new steel ferry boat which will be launched for service about July 1st. When this new boat is placed at public convenience the schedule will be increased to one train every twenty minutes, thus expediting travel between here and the city.

Berekely by its favorable geographical location and perfection of climate is destined to become the most popular residence city in the bayan district; and people in seeking the location of homes, will investigate its traffic facilities, knowing that the spirit of the age is activity and bustle he must locate himself where these accommodations can be best provided. With this important addition to local passenger traffic the "hillside" city will continue to advance in the commercial progression, and increased activity in building lines will be the result of this gratifying improvement.

A Runaway on Shattuck Avenue

Shattuck avenue pedestrians witnessed what came very nearly being a serious runaway this morning. About ten o'clock the horse hitched to one of Frank Esmond's butcher wagons became frightened, and rushed down the avenue at full speed until it reached the bank building, when the lines became wound around a wheel and stopped the animal with no injury excepting a slight cut which the horse received. George Haligan, the driver, took the horse into a blacksmith shop and had things straightened out.

Durant Lodge and the Festival.

Report of Local and General Work for the Masonic Home.

The ladies of Durant Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M., who worked for the coffee booth at the Masonic festival, held from May 9th to May 14th in the Mechanics' Pavilion, have reported to date as follow:

Receipts at booth, May 9th to 14th	$202.05
Tickets sold, 90	90 00
Cash donations	21 00
Sale of donations	11 20
Total	$324 25

The expense of putting up and maintaining the booth was paid by private subscriptions and a subscription from Durant lodge.

The list of donations made by business men will be published in the official report of the festival This report is being prepared as fast as possible, but owing to the immense list of donations secured for the whole festival and the difficulty of getting prompt returns, it has been considerably delayed.

Charles M. Patton, chairman of the executive committee of the festival and president of the board of trustees for the Widows' and Orphans' Home, reports that from present indications the net proceeds will be about $30,000. The contract for the building has been let and the work is to be completed in ninety days. This will bring the dedication of the completed and furnished building some time in October.

Mrs. W. Frank Pierce of Oakland, who was at the head of the ladies' work, has organized a permanent association of Masonic women as an auxiliary to the Home at Decoto and for Masonic society in general. It is planned to have a branch in San Francisco and another in Oakland, under one general head.

PEARL M. HUNT.

Dr. Cruzan Surprised.

The home of Mrs Lamp was the scene of a surprise given Rev. J. A. Cruzan last evening, as a welcome after his trip to the Hawiian Islands. Rev. and Mrs. Cruzan and family were invited to spend the evening with a friend, and upon reaching their home found everything ready for a full sized surprise. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting and the evening was spent most pleasantly with an exchange of greetings and patriotic songs, and after dainty refreshments had been served, those present, about fifty, departed to their various homes well pleased with having spent a delightful and profitable evening with their pastor, after so many weeks of separation.

Arrangements were in charge of Mrs. and Miss Zoble, Mrs. and Miss Buckingham, Mrs. Lamp and Mrs. Miler.

Dr. Payne, the well-known Berkeley physician, went east today to visit his relatives and to pursue post graduate studies in the hospitals of Chicago and New York city. The doctor expects to remain away one month.

Japanese Mats

to project your carpets at door-ways, three cents each at H. Schellhaas' 408 Eleventh street, Oakland.

NEW STORE

Corner of Center street and Stanford Place.

NEW GOODS

First-class, Neat, Clean and Desirable.

NEW PRICES

Which means the most of the best for the least money possible

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BERKELEY GAZETTE
DAILY.

The Pioneer Newspaper of Berkeley

The GAZETTE is issued every evening, except Sunday, at 2145 Center Street, Berkeley, California, by the

GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

B. F. ARNOLD . . . General Manager

Telephone Main 5.

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Patrons who are going on summer vacations or elsewhere, can have their paper sent to them during their absence without extra charge by making requests at the business office or by mail and giving proper address.

Entered at Berkeley Post Office as Second-class matter.

Office Hours 7:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays Excepted.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

As to the policy to be pursued in solving the difficulties which exist between this country and Cuba on the one hand, and Spain on the other, the dice is cast. Arbitrament of the sword, not that of peacefully inclined powers, has been appealed to, and must now decide the great question of Spain's status in the New World.

At such times as the present when supreme interest is focussed upon two struggling adversaries, each endeavoring with might and main to win the fearful game of chance, as it sways hither and thither on the world's checker board—at such times, the thoughtful student of current events is apt to pause and ask what has become of the principle of international arbitration? Does it still live and retain its ever-increasing favor with those in whose hands is confided the destinies of nations? Why did its strong arm not interpose to stay the Hispano-American conflict? These questions lead to a consideration of obstacles in the way of peaceful international arbitration—obstacles that might perhaps have been surmounted in the present war had a proper effort been made, but the fact remains that they were not.

One often hears the observation made, as though it alone justified the principle, that, if parties would agree to submit their differences to arbitration, the result would be far better to the world at large as well as to themselves. But the provisional clause masks the whole difficulty. "If parties would agree" does not read, "parties do agree." The principle as a principle may be entitled to great respect, but its value so far as it concers civil government depends almost entirely upon its practical application. Statesmen are required to deal with what *is*, not with what *might be*—with reality, not ideality.

The question might very properly be raised whether all differences are fit subjects for arbitration. May there not reside on the one side or the other of a dispute an overplus of reasonable evidence that would of itself satisfy all, except possibly the disputant, who in nine cases out of ten is blinded by prejudice himself, as to the proper remedial steps to be taken. For example, if, in the presence of witnesses, one individual deliberately steals property from another, the injured party may, it would seem, justly refuse to submit his case to arbitration pleading in defense a compromise of principle attendant upon such a course. Many believed that the destruction of the Maine was a question of this character, but facts would hardly justify that conclusion. A reasonable doubt existed in the minds of many who were most familiar with the circumstances as to where the blame actually lay. For this reason the question would seem to be a proper one for arbitration.

Another difficulty in the way of peaceful settlement, however, arose whenever our statesmen began to consider what course to follow in the aggravating war which existed between Spain and her colonies. The former absolutely refused to submit the case to arbitration, claiming that it was a matter which concerned no other country, and which the prerogatives of sovereignity could not too jealously shield from outside interference. What was to be done? Arbitration itself is founded upon the principle that the question in dispute must be mutually and willingly submitted to peaceful settlement.

Clearly, then, arbitration was here not among the possible methods of solving the difficulty. But some method had to be adopted. If either one of two combatants refuses to listen to reason, what course other than forcible intervention will satisfy the demands of civilization?

There may be a time in store for the world when reason will supplant might in the control of its far-reaching interests, but until the advent of that reign of peace and of the circumstances which make such a reign possible, men must expect to witness the exercises of the irresistible logic—war—as an ultimate means of enforcing right.

A SAFE AND WORTHY REPUBLICAN.

Certainly no one in Alameda county can or will call in question the genuine Republicanism of the Hon. Wm. R. Davis. When men become candidates for office, on party lines, such questions often arise, and to listen to the songs of self-praise by a few people we meet, one is expected to get the enthusiastic idea that they possess about all the loyalty obtainable for both county and party. A man's preferment politically must have some visible means of support. If he succeeds and his fellow citizens depend upon him in public matters, and positions of honor and trust are vested in him there must be some reason for it. He is either worthy and proficient, or has some political ropes, strings or "pulls," by which he holds himself in position. Some politicians can make a position, and occasionally not a small portion of the people think, at least act as though they thought, the country will go to the dogs sure, and there will be a famine in the whole land, if they are not elected to the office to which they aspire. So, in short, it may be said that of political ways there are many. But commend us to the good, old fashioned politics, the Abe Lincoln kind—when the people want the man "because he is a man."

As to our friend, Mr. Davis, it occurs to us that he served the city as mayor in 1887–8, having been elected by the Republicans; in 1890 he was chairman of Alameda county Republicans in State convention, and was president of the National League of the county in 1896. He has taken active part as a speaker in State and national campaigns, and his services have been acknowledged to be of the highest value. Men who are not reliable, safe and worthy are not likely to get such prominence—there are ways of getting diplomas in Chicago for almost anything by paying the cash consideration. But it takes heart and brains and a conscientious use of them to get to the front in politics and stay there.

The Pasadena News, whose editor, Mr. Melick, was one of the hardest-worked members in the last State assembly and supports Mr. Davis, compliments him in the following language:

"Alameda county, with its splendid Republican majority, heaped up and running over, should be heard. When this banner Republican county presents a candidate of W. R. Davis' calibre, it should command attention. He is the logical candidate of the party. His record is clean and pure. He is even in touch with the educational interests of the State. His record, in every official capacity, has been on the side of the people. Mr. Davis has hosts of friends in the south."

ANNEXATIONISTS drew first blood in the House yesterday, and Steve White's Friday Maguire both blustered and filibustered to shut off the explosion, but he had too much sugar on his hands and couldn't pull the Reed bell-rope. California is patient with her misrepresentatives at Washington, but a day of accounting may come in the sweet by and bye.

THE FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.

Colonel Loper and Other Prominent Officers.

The Fifty-first Iowa Regiment took quarters at Camp Merritt yesterday. The many Iowans in and about Berkeley will be pleased to meet the Hawkeye boys and their well known commander, Colonel John C. Loper of Des Moines. The editor of the GAZETTE has long and pleasant acquaintance with Colonel Loper and has been expecting the gallant gentleman to put in an appearance en route to the Dewey land.

Colonel Loper is Brigadier-General of the Knights of Pythias in Iowa, and is one of the best drilled men in the United States, he is an ex-alderman of the city of Des Moines, where he has been a leading druggist for over twenty years.

And when it comes to the high privates, there are bankers, lawyers, graduates of colleges, physicians, athletes, foot-ball experts, wrestlers, champion marksmen, and so on, and our soldier is a nephew of Secretary Alger. In fact, the Iowa boys are first-class all around and just such men as Dewey and Sampson will be pleased to receive. The GAZETTE suggests all Iowans visit the Fifty-first before the order comes to move to the front.

The Fifty-first is a young regiment but has many prominent men in it. Major Hume was cheif clerk for fifteen months past in the Adjutant General's office of the National Guard. Major Moore of Villisca is an electric light constructor. Captain Worthington of Company H of Des Moines was assistant treasurer of Polk county. Captain Clark of Company M, a gradutae of Iowa Western University, was Superintendent of Public Schools in Montgomery county. Captain Butterfield of Company D of Knoxville was County Treasurer. Captain Keating of Company F of Oskaloosa was a prominent lawyer. Captain A. F. Burton of Company B of Villisce was Superintendent of Schools. Second Lieutenant Guy Logan of Company M of Red Oak was deputy sheriff. Second Lieutenant Park Finley of Company A of Des Moines was assistant surgeon of the regiment as a National Guard organization. Cheif Surgeon and Major W. H. S. Matthews of Des Moines is a member of the State Republican Central Committee.

WHAT's the use of the papers and citizens of the Bay cities making apoligies and excuses to the soldiers coming from the east for the weather we are having for a few weeks: it is not up to grade of course, but then just think where they've come from. They would not have known but they had reached the third heaven if you had kept still.

A. J. READ, the congenial foreman of the Oakland Enquirer and ex-President of the Typographical Union of that city, has just been appointed general superintendent of that enterprising daily newspaper. Mr. Read was honored with the appointment of delegate to the late Republican convention at San Francisco, where his friends urged his candidacy for the position of State Printer. If Mr. Read consents to the canvass he will find that his many friends will rally to his support, and all are confident that for ability to fill the position he is preeminently qualified.

TO THINK ABOUT SUNDAY.

Worry kills more people than hard work.

As a rule people who talk the most think the least.

Humility is a Christian grace that every person admires.

The man who rides a hobby always wants the whole road.

Don't fail to keep up with your profession if you are going to follow it.

Be the kind of man that you would like to have your boy become.

Seek the company of those whose influence will be the most helpful to you.

He who cannot wait till the time comes to act will fail to gain the victory.

It is vain to pray, "Deliver us from evil," unless we try to keep from sin.

No matter what your situation in life may be, never be satisfied to do anything but your very best.

Shattuck Hall.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Engagement of the World's GREATEST MAGICIAN

ZAMLOCH

In an entertainment unsurpassed.

An Entire Change of Bill Nightly.

MIRTH—MAGIC—AND—MYSTERY.

Each Evening a number of Fine Presents will be given away.

Admission, 25c.
With one chance for prize.

Children, 15c.
No chance for prize.

CANDIDATES CARDS.

ROBERT EDGAR,

Announces himself a Candidate for

Justice of the Peace

Of Oakland Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

J. CAL EWING,

(5TH WARD, OAKLAND.)

—CANDIDATE FOR—

Auditor.

Subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

CHAS. H. SPEAR

(Present Incumbent).

Candidate for re-election to the office of

County Recorder

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

THOS. M. ROBINSON

Announces himself a Candidate for

TAX COLLECTOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention

ARTHUR W. FIEDLER,

(OF LIVERMORE)

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF

County Treasurer

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

H. W. LYNCH,

(OF CENTERVILLE)

—CANDIDATE FOR—

Superintendent of Schools

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

S. D. WATERMAN

PRINCIPAL OF BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL

—Candidate for—

Superintendent of Schools

(Alameda County)

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FRANK C. JORDAN,

PRESENT INCUMBENT

Candidate for Re-election

—To the office of—

County Clerk,

Subject to the decision of the Republican party Convention.

To the Voters of Alameda County.

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned, employees of the Oakland Consolidated Street Railroad Company, having heard through the press and other sources that our former Superintendent, Mr. A. K. Grim, is a candidate for County Recorder of this county, and we as employees having had long experience with him as Superintendent of the Grove street division of said Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and having confidence in his integrity and ability, and believing that the stand taken by him while Superintendent of said road in behalf of labor should entitle him to the unanimous support of the people of this county, we hereby recommend him to the voters of this county for the office of Recorder, and we hereby request the voters of said township to use every fair effort within their power to secure the election of a delegation to the next Republican County Convention favorable to Mr. A. K. Grim for said office.

S. S. Harris, James McIntyre, Bert M. Moore, E. W. Messie, E. S. Syland, J. A. Forbes, L. M. Deck, J. W. Smith, O. W. Stone, E. B. Hawlote, R. O. Watkins, N. T. McNally, W. J. McNally, George L. Doolan, Walter C. Ingalls, T. Coyne, R. J. Scott, H. F. Gieschen, C. E. McClelland, H. F. Laquin, Z. T. Anderson, E. A. Ferguson, David Hughes, P. Mulvihill, W. F. Bradley, Harry K. Kelton, James McNamara, B. B. Booth, Charles Clark, E. F. Smith, A. S. Flattany, Robert Forgie, W. L. Lamb, C. H. Huntsman, J. Davis, O. J. Downs, J. C. McDaniels, W. C. Moore C. J. Bornan, E. S. Hughes, C. E. Robinson, W. H. Jeffries, S. W. Hall, F. O. Rodman, M. Heally, A. DeCacie, F. G. Thompson, Joseph P. McNamara, Charles S. Moore, John Wood, Charles A. Flora, W. C. Morse, George C. Ballantyne, B. F. Smith, P. F. Gilespiel, F. Sweeney, G. Robertson, John Hynes, E. M. Smith, W. C. Langstreth, S. Cunningham, John Hanson, E. S. Hall, E. Willoughby, E. Wren, W. DeCaccia, W. H. Mckissick, J. H. Smith, O. S. Allen.

TEETH!

Gold Fillings 50 cents, Upwards. $2.50, Upwards.
Silver Fillings 25 cents, Upwards. Bridge Work $3.50 pe Tooth, Up,
Plates $2.50 Upwards.

OAKLAND DENTAL PARLORS,

1003½ Broadway, Room 3. Cor. Tenth Street,
Oakland

TELEPHONE RED 3895

—OFFICE OF—

OAKLAND GAS LIGHT AND HEAT CO

In 1869 the price of Gas was $7.50 per thousand cubic feet.

On and after May 1, 1898

—IT WILL BE—

$1.25 per Thousand
FOR FUEL GAS

$1.50 per Thousand
FOR ILLUMINATING GAS

At these rates there is NO EXCUSE for the use of **Gasoline** or **Coal Oil**

Gas is Cheaper, Cleaner Safer

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OUR FIGHT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Perils That Confront the Soldiers of Major General Merritt--Some Queer Facts About the Islands Uncle Sam May Acquire.

Rear Admiral Dewey may well repeat the famous words of Marshal MacMahon, "J'y suis; j'y reste"—"I am here; here I shall remain." He has Manilla at his mercy and when re-enforced by 15,000 troops under command of Major General Wesley Merritt, the new military governor of the Philippines, and by the cruisers Philadelphia and Charleston and the formidable monitor Monterey, no force the Spaniards have at their disposal will be able to dislodge him. Our soldiers, however, will be face to face with many perils. The climate is said to be worse than that of Cuba. The heat is almost unbearable to an unacclimated person, deadly fevers are prevalent in Manilla and the bubonic plague in epidemic form prevails at Hongkong, only 600 miles from Manilla, and at several points in the Philippines. This disease, according to accepted reports, is more fatal than yellow fever and preys with particular violence upon unacclimated strangers. Trifling earthquakes are of almost daily occurrence and now and then one of tremendous force kills hundreds of people. Then there is the simoom that sweeps over sea and land, leaving death and desolation in its wake.

The American troops, with Dewey's example before them, will not shrink before such perils. They are strong and brave, and their leader, Major General Wesley Merritt, is a soldier of experience who knows the magnitude of his task, but is fully competent to carry it out successfully.

The Experience of Consul Elliott.

Isaac M. Elliott of New York, who was United States consul at Manilla two years ago, tells some interesting tales of the climate and of Spanish misgovernment in the Philippines. Spanish officials in the Philippine capital, alarmed at the growth of American trade in the islands and determined to stamp it out, were angered by Elliott's vigorous defense of American rights. Spain asked for his recall, trumping up the charge that he was aiding the insurgents. The administration, unwilling to offend the Madrid foreign office, transferred Elliott to La Guayra. Two months after Consul Elliott set sail from the Philippine capital the colonial officials had driven from the islands the last of the American commercial houses. This was the house of Warner, Blodgett & Co., which had built up a great business, the profits of 1895 amounting to $234,000, and the money handled in the cash department alone amounting to $4,000,000.

Heavy taxes had to be paid by the last American company into the overflowing private purses of the corrupt Spanish officials, and these taxes increased as American sympathy with the Cuban insurgents increased Spanish hatred of Americans. Extraordinary fines were levied. The collector of customs at Manilla receives three-fourths of the fines he collects for the government, and the New York Sun says it is a matter of record that the customs official who helped to drive Americans out of the islands put away $78,999.60 into his own pockets in 22 months. The law provides that an importer must pay a fine of $100 for every article listed in the invoice found in the cargo. Once the American company paid a $100 fine because one cobblestone out of thousands was missing in a cargo.

A Robbery Foiled.

The most high handed attempt at robbery was made the summer before Consul Elliott left the Philippines. One afternoon a customs official called at the company's office and handed a bill for $32,385.15 to Blodgett, saying that it must be paid within 24 hours. Some smuggled goods had been found in the suburbs of Manilla, and the customs collector concluded he could not make $25,000 in any easier way than by charging the smuggled goods against the American ship Esmeralda. Even had the company been disposed to pay this fine, the money could not have been had within 24 hours, for the following day was Sunday. The order, which was from the supreme court, gave notice that if the fine was not paid the company's property would be confiscated. Spanish colonial officials had used this method of destroying the business of foreigners on more than one occasion.

Blodgett went at once to Consul Elliott's residence, and when he had briefly related the story of the new Spanish outrage the two went down to the cable office. Admiral Carpenter was then at Yokohama with the Asiatic squadron. The consul wrote a short message to the admiral and handed it to the operator. The message was in cipher. "Send assistance," it read. "American interests in peril. Elliott."

"Send in English, Carpenter," was the answer received by the consul a short time afterward. Elliott could not understand why Admiral Carpenter wished the message sent in English, for he knew that the admiral must understand the cipher. But the consul hastened back to the cable office and wrote out a second message in plain English. An hour later Governor General Blanco's secretary called at the consulate and said that Blanco wished to see the consul at once. Elliott went over to the governor general's residence. Blanco handed him the second message he had left at the cable office.

"I am astonished, sir," exclaimed Elliott, "that a consul's message has been held."

"I am sorry it had to be done," replied Blanco, "but you see we couldn't let that go. It might cause some unpleasantness between your country and mine."

"But no government has a right to hold back a consul's message, and if this message is not sent at once I will report the fact to my government."

The consul then produced the bill presented to the American company by the customs official and asked by what right an officer of the government could trump up such a charge. Blanco said he was sorry that there was any misunderstanding between the company and the officials, but the "embargo" was according to law, having come from the supreme court, and he could do nothing about it.

General Blanco's Backdown.

"Then I shall take the first steamer for Hongkong," stoutly replied Consul Elliott, "and return with the American squadron to protect American interests."

"I will look into the matter more thoroughly," said Blanco after a moment's thought—"See me again before you do anything." That evening Blanco sent again for the consul to tell him that the law had been looked up, and it had been found that the embargo could be raised. Warner, Blodgett & Co. never paid the fine of $32,385.15, and Admiral Carpenter's hint about plain English saved the United States the cost of sending a fleet and getting into a tangle with Spain, but the petty robberies continued, and the officials found new ways of injuring the company's business. The persecution grew so great that the company reluctantly decided to seek the protection of the British flag, and the American house of Warner, Blodgett & Co. became the British house of Warner, Barnes & Co.

Spain's misgovernment of her rich possessions in the east began with the massacres of the natives by their Spanish conquerors in the sixteenth century, has continued uninterruptedly for more than three centuries since and might have gone on hundreds of years more had not Spanish misrule on the American island of Cuba brought about a war for human rights between this country and Spain. In the faraway Philippines, a land of volcanoes, earthquakes and typhoons, Spain could carry out her iniquitous colonial system of government away from the eyes of the civilized world. Only when some traveler has returned to tell of the life of the islanders has anything been heard of the mediæval government perpetuated in that wild country for the enrichment of the private purses of favored Spanish officials, and the replenishing of the public treasury, depleted by corruption at home and wars in the colonies.

Now that we are at war with Spain and our flag floats in the capital of the Philippines, Americans who have been in the islands are free to speak their minds. No one is better qualified to speak than former Consul Elliott, who was three years at Manilla. During the last six months of his stay the consulate was guarded by six Spanish soldiers, and Elliott constantly carried two pistols and a cartridge belt. Because of his Americanism he was as obnoxious to the Spaniards of Manilla as was General Lee to Havana's loyalists.

Corrupt Spanish Rule.

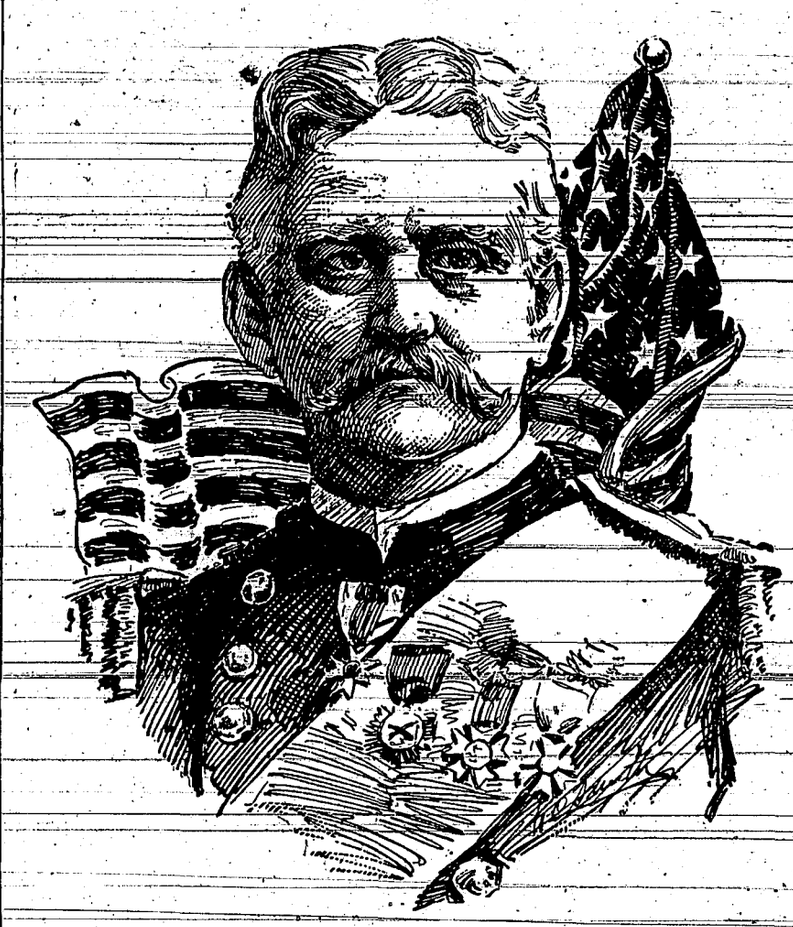
"Spanish rule in the Philippines is thoroughly corrupt," says Mr. Elliott. "The system of government nominally in operation is bad enough, but it is made many times worse by the officials from Spain who go to the Philippines for no other purpose than to make a fortune. The salary of the governor general is $40,000 a year, nearly as large as the president's, but the salary is insignificant in comparison with the amount the officials steal. Weyler, on his return from the Philippines, had to his credit in the banks of London and Paris several million dollars, squeezed out of the people and the foreign merchants. General Despuyol, who succeeded him, was an honest man, and it is related that he knocked down a Chinese merchant, who came to him with a gift of bags of silver coins amounting to $10,000. Blanco, who ruled the province while I was there, was also an honest man, but he had to carry out the laws.

"The Philippines cover more square miles of territory than most Americans dream of. Imagine the states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine transported to the China sea and cut up into 1,200 islands, ranging in size from one as large as New York and Massachusetts combined to little islets not large enough for a boy to turn a handspring on. Then put all the New York state people on the largest island, Luzon, with a city about the size of Washington for its capital, Manilla, and spread the other 6,000,000 people about on the other islands. Now you have some idea of the Philippines. North and south the islands extend 1,200 miles, and east and west some 700 miles, and the archipelago is well knit together too.

"Who live there? Now you've got me. I was there three years, but I never was sure whether a man was Spanish, Chinese, Malay, Siamese, Negrito or something else, or all combined. I don't believe there can be found such a mixture of races anywhere in the world. Outside of the island of Luzon and one or two others, the population is divided between the Negritos and the Malays. The Negritos are dwarfish blacks, the original settlers in the islands some 500 years ago. The Malays swarmed in upon them from the south and drove them into the hills, so that now the coasts are held by the Malay tribes, who speak some 30 different dialects, and the interiors are held by the Negrito tribes, speaking some 200 dialects, perhaps more, for little is known of the wild, unexplored interior country on any of the islands, even Luzon.

A Very Mixed Population.

"Manilla is a cosmopolitan city. The Spaniards, the rulers, number less than 5,000, and there were not 500 Europeans there when I left. Americans are seldom seen. The Chinese number 60,000. They are the small shopkeepers. Malays are as thick as Chinese. The great middle class is made up of some 50,000 mestizos, the offspring of Malay mothers and Chinese fathers in the majority of cases, but Spanish blood runs in the veins of many of the mestizos. These half castes, superior in intelligence to the natives, are in a perpetual state of unrest. They have led all the revolutions in the islands and are the people who are expected to aid this country in taking possession of the Philippines. Some of their leaders are bright men, who chafe under the Spanish yoke and long for more humane rulers, or, if possible, independence.



MAJOR GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.
(Military governor of the Philippines.)

"Everybody and everything is taxed. Spain draws an enormous revenue from the Philippines—how much no one knows. The annual budget, when I was at Manilla, amounted to some $15,000,000, and must have been increased since to help carry on the war in Cuba. But the amount squeezed from all classes of people by the thieving officials is many millions more. Let me read you some figures from a recent budget.

"The cedula personal, a 'document for identification,' must be carried by every person over 18 years old. The tax varies, according to age and financial condition, from 75 cents to $25. The sum expected to be realized in this budget was $4,401,629.25. The head tax on the Chinese was $236,250. The tobacco tax on the Chinese was $11,250, and on the other persons $222,500. In addition to these personal taxes the natives must pay taxes for owning cocoanut trees and beasts of burden; for every wheel on their wagons they must pay $4 a year; they must pay taxes for keeping shops, killing animals, running mills and oil presses, holding cockfights, owning fighting cocks and burying bodies.

"Cockfighting is the great national sport, and the budget estimated the tax on the sport at $149,039. The opium contract was to realize $483,400. From lotteries the estimated revenue was placed at $501,862. All kinds of paper must be stamped—$548,400; the convicts are hired out—$50,000; the mint 'manipulates' the bullion—$330,350; government lands are sold—$50,000. The natives back in the hills are taxed, but only a few thousand are reached by the collectors. The tribute from the tribes in this budget was estimated at $12,000.

"Everybody in business must have a license, like our liquor license. I knew one druggist who paid $1,200 a year for the privilege of doing business. His store was small. The foreign importers and exporters are forced to pay enormous taxes and fines. If they complain, the officials find excuses for confiscating their property and driving them from the islands. Nearly all the foreign trade is in the hands of the English, French, Dutch and Germans, the Spaniards not having the ability of the other Europeans. Ever since the islands were conquered Spain has fought the foreign merchants, framing the most absurd legislation to divide their profits with the government. The amount expected to be realized in business licenses in this budget was $1,350,000.

A Possession Worth Holding.

"The United States, I believe, should hold the Philippines. The mestizos and the Europeans would welcome American control, and of course the Malays, Chinese and Negritos would be glad of any chance of escaping from their Spanish oppressors. We should, I believe, set up a provisional government in the islands, giving the control to the half castes, among whom are many capable

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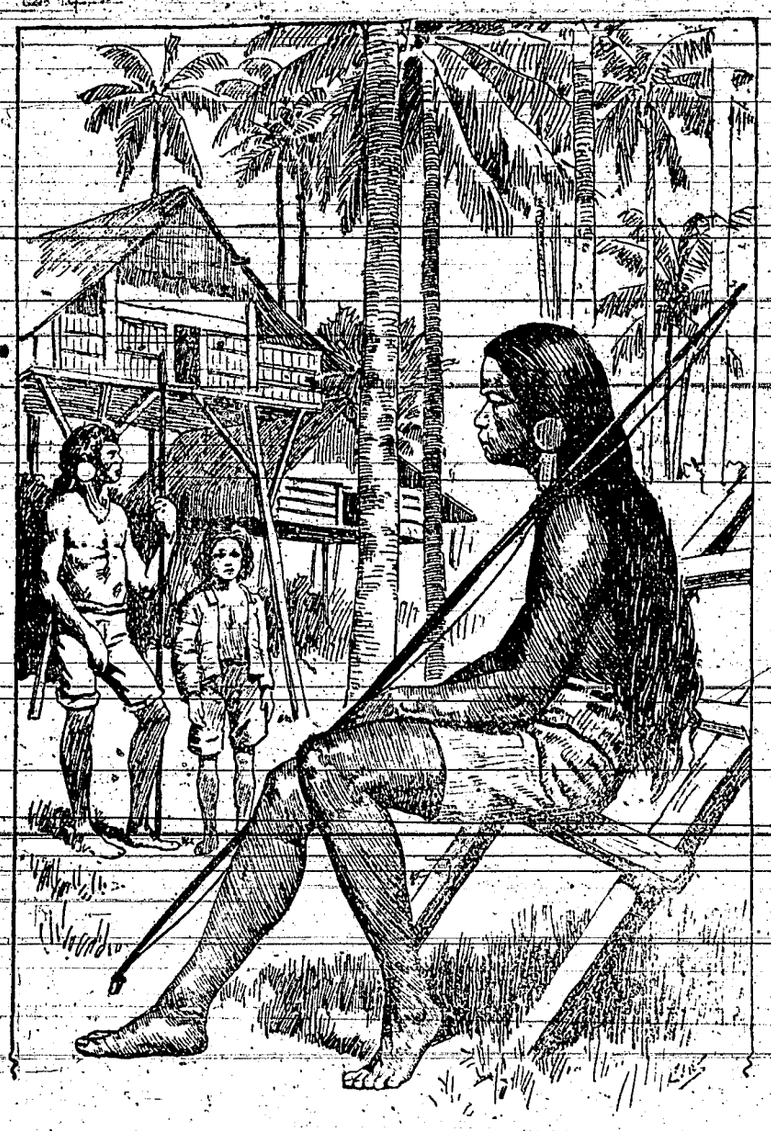

A GUIANGA WARRIOR.

men. Over them should be placed a few strong American organizers and executive officers. The foreign trade has been greatly injured by the insurrection of the past two years, but before the fighting began it annually amounted to about $40,000,000. The exports of hemp, sugar and other products to the United States amounted to $1,000,000 a month. Hemp is the most important product of the islands, the export amounting to $5,000,000 a year, and we receive nearly all of it. The sugar export is nearly as large, but the quality is not good. The tobacco export amounts to about $4,000,000, while about the same amount will cover the less important products—coffee, cocoa, cotton, pepper, quicksilver, ebony, mahogany, indigoes, cedar, saltpeter, coral, vanilla and medicinal barks.

"Ten years ago 164 American vessels were engaged in the Philippine trade, the number having doubled in five years. Now the number must be insignificant. The Philippines have wonderful undeveloped resources. The output of hemp, sugar and tobacco could be greatly increased under a civilized government. Coal and iron are there in great quantities, I believe, and might now be important articles of export had we taken the islands ten years ago. Now that the American flag has replaced the Spanish at Manilla I look for a great future for the Philippines."

What Yankee Invention Would Do.

Manley R. Sherman of Los Angeles, Cal., is another American who has spent years in the Philippines and knows the country well. He has been in the employ of a trading company which has been buying indigo, camphor, sugar, spices and hemp in the Philippine Islands for 30 years.

"If the United States should take the Philippine Islands as a possession, they would have a most valuable piece of property. The possibilities of the Philippines as wealth producers can hardly be overestimated. The export in 1897 amounted to about $30,000,000, and that in the face of the blighting oppression of the Spanish on every enterprise except tobacco and sugar. United States Consul Williams at Manilla and I have discussed many times the agricultural possibilities of the Philippines under American push and with Yankee invention. I believe the exports from the islands might be increased to $50,000,000 annually in a few years. There are nowhere in Central America land and water facilities that approach those of the island of Negros for growing coffee. The exportation of coffee in 1897 amounted to about $250,000. It ought to have been ten times that amount.

"I am wondering in these days, when Uncle Sam is about sending troops from the Pacific coast to the Philippines, what the American boys will think of the climate over there. With the possible exception of some parts of interior India and Arabia, I doubt if there is any hotter climate than that of Manilla. The islands reach within four degrees of the equator. The temperature is not so very high, but the humidity is. The most extreme care must constantly be exercised to keep one's physical condition properly toned all summer long. The hottest days in the year are in May and June. Fortunately a breeze usually springs up in the early evening, and that tempers the atmosphere so that one can get some sleep if he is properly fixed for it when midnight comes. The mean temperature at the Philippines is 72 degrees. In November the weather cools, and then for weeks at a time along the seacoasts it is about as near perfection as any one can imagine.

"For seven months in the year, from April to October, no one but the poorest laborer goes out of doors, unless compelled to do so, between 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. In Manilla the whole population rises at 4 and 5 a. m. and gets the work of the day out of the way before 8 o'clock. The houses are opened, servants clean up, merchants do their business and the school children are busy with their teachers. Then when Old Sol begins to shoot his darts down upon the country more perpendicularly the whole population go into their houses and stay there until sundown. It is a land of siestas. Every one who can sleeps there all day long, and slumber there is reduced to a science. Business is suspended all day long. Even the men at the wharfs quit work for six or seven hours when the sun is highest.

"At sundown Manilla wakes up. There is an opening of the heavy board window blinds and an exodus of people from their homes. The principal meal of the day is served at about 6 o'clock, and with the rich Spanish it is a ceremonious affair. Thereafter the whole population goes out for a walk. The cockfights take place in the evening. The old theater is always crowded at night—especially Sunday nights.

Insurrections and Earthquakes.

"There are 10,000 Spanish regulars on guard in the islands. The insurgents last fall numbered about 46,000, of whom 5,000 were armed with good guns. The insurgents have a few good cannon cast from melted church bells and bits of metal that they gathered here and there. Manilla, like Havana, has naturally been in control of the Spanish troops, and the insurgents have been carrying on a warfare 40 and 60 miles from Manilla similar to that of the Cubans about Havana.

"In the summer of 1896 the order of the Katipunan was secretly formed among the Malays and Chinese. The purpose was to remove by blood the bondage by Spain. The members of the order were sworn by a gash across the left upper arm. With the blood which issued from the wound the initiate crossed himself and daubed his mouth and solemnly swore that he would spill the blood of at least one Spaniard every six months. The Spanish got hold of the plot. By trials that lasted an hour or two in some cases and 30 or 40 minutes each in most cases 4,700 of the persons suspected as being in the plot were convicted and shot to death. In the month of November, 1896, there were 800 executions on the outskirts of Manilla. In one day some 75 men were stood up before a wall and shot.

"The earthquakes in the Philippines, especially on Luzon and Negros islands, deserve a special story by themselves. The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are 70 volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. The famous volcano Mayara is within sight of Manilla. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. I have known small quakes to come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week at a time. About a dozen times a year there are shocks so severe that people will run about in fright and damage will be done to the buildings. The big bridge over the Pasig river at Manilla has been so swerved by earthquakes twice during my residence in the city that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884 an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone cathedral in Manilla, razed many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people on Luzon island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1860 the great earthquake occurred on Negros island. It has never been known how many people were killed then, but the number is estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure on the island was shaken down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island. The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast and made passages from the interior lakes to the ocean. I suppose if such a quake should occur in New York city there wouldn't be one building left on all Manhattan Island."

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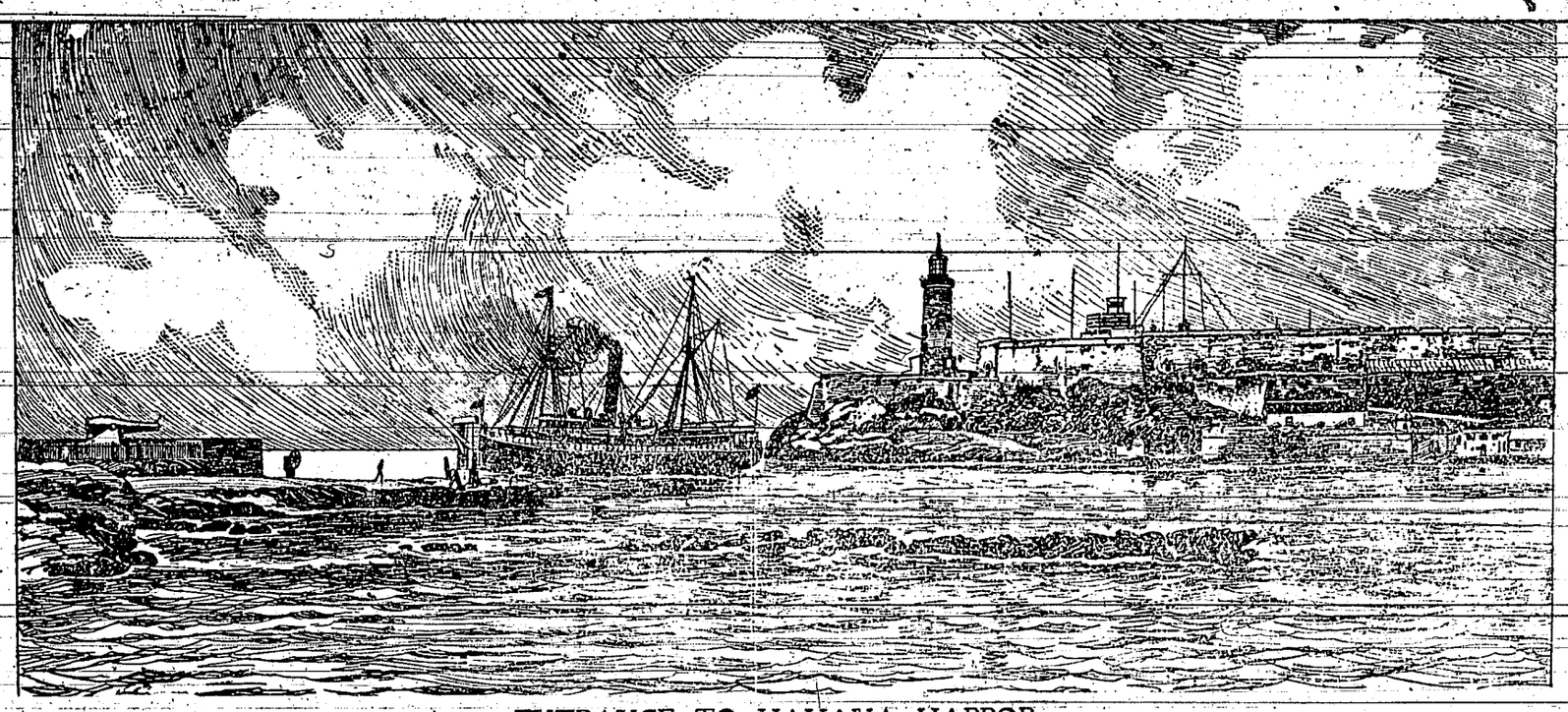

ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOR.

[This illustration shows the famous Morro Castle to the right and the projecting bar, La Punta, on the left, where a solitary gun points menancingly toward incoming and outgoing ships.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Description of the City, Its Defenses and Harbor.

BATTERIES ARE WELL TRAINED.

Entrance to the Harbor Is Narrower Than the One to Havanna Bay—Consul Hyatt Speaks of the City as a Veritable Saturnalia of Vice and Crime—Its Importance In History — Morro Castle Walls Are From Fifteen to Forty Feet Thick.

Santiago de Cuba bay, which is said to harbor the Spanish admiral, Cervera, is equally impregnable to assaults from enemies on the sea as is Havana. Two hills that look as if nature had intended they should meet precipitately end within 300 feet of each other at the entrance to the harbor. One may stand on one side of the channel and converse with another on the other side. It is of narrower width than the entrance to Havana bay. The points widen gradually for 300 yards, and then the eye gets full sweep of the blue bay that seems to sleep like a tired child. Just how many guns there are at the entrance no one but those in Spain's naval employ have accurate knowledge. In 1895 two immense Krupp guns were landed and added to Morro Castle. At the time Consul Hyatt informed a reporter that there were as many cannon inside the fort then as Grant used in shelling Vicksburg. Many of them are of ancient make, however.

Morro Castle guards the sea. A tower 150 feet high sits back of the fortifications, in which there are always observers with farreaching glasses. Just across the channel from Morro is an unfinished castle that in an emergency could be utilized. Blanca battery is located inside the bay and has something like 20 cannon. This battery was placed there in 1868, and intended for use in the event of a local uprising against the crown. Its numerical strength in the way of officers and men is about 2,000. Military camps are just to the north of Blanca battery, where at most seasons a body of from 5,000 to 8,000 troops is always stationed.

The city of Santiago de Cuba is some six or seven miles from the entrance to the bay. It is built on hillsides and is laid out in irregular style. Narrow streets wind in and about, seeming to start from nowhere and ending abruptly at similar places. Of all spots on the island Santiago is the most to be despised by persons fearing unhealthy climate, lazy men, insulting soldiers and treacherous stilettos. Such conditions abound throughout all the city's ramifications.

Looking out toward the sea from one of the most prominent eminences in the city, Mr. Hyatt remarked one day, "As Dr. Ben Jonson once said, 'God Almighty in his infinite wisdom and superlative strength might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but he never did,' which reminds me that the same power that makes strawberries might have, if he wished, made a more veritable saturnalia of vice and crime than Santiago, but I haven't heard of his doing it."

For an American fleet to bombard the city it would first have to silence the guns of Morro, which could only be done by the demolition of the castle. And this would be difficult. The castle is made of stone dug from the mountains thereabout. The thickness of the walls protecting the guns vary from 15 to 40 feet. Some of the cannons are supplied with disappearing apparatus. The big ones are stationary.

It was said by a member of Consul Hyatt's staff that 20 shots could be simultaneously thrown a distance of 12 miles. The guns are so arranged that they can be pointed to any direction seaward. The castle resembles some antiquated church cathedral. It rises up 50 feet above the earth, and its interior mechanical arrangements are such that guns may be lifted to the roof, where better range is obtained.

The castle contains subterranean cells, narrow and gloomy passageways, where sounds of ever dripping water never leave the ears of those imprisoned there. The capacity of the prison is about 1,000. The full complement of naval officers, military commandants and men is about 200. Communication between the governor's office, which is located some distance away, is of hourly occurrence even during times of peace. There may be political as well as military prisoners. Passes to the fortifications are never given to those not directly connected with the crown's service.

The bay spreads out, making a V like entrance to the land. The waters are always calm and placid. They are too far away from the convulsive sea to be affected. The aristocracy of the city sometimes sail about in the basin in dingy colored yachts and go home with empty stomachs. The aroma from the accumulated filth that daily finds its way to the bottom of the bay is sickening.

An American fleet sailing toward Santiago could not observe the fort or the mountains surrounding them until within rifle shot distance. The atmosphere is always heavy and hard for the eye to penetrate. Indeed, it is difficult to distinguish objects 100 yards away. A sickly green haziness pervades the air. Sound travels until it is lost far away, but the lines of vision are circumscribed. It is supposed that nature intended this as a wise provision that the rascality of one could not be observed by his neighbor.

Historically, Santiago de Cuba cuts an important part in the affairs of the island. The city was incorporated as far back as 1522 and for many years was the capital of Cuba. It is now the capital of the province of the same name, and the governor controlling the affairs of the two eastern provinces lives there.

The population does not exceed 50,000 and is made up of a heterogenous mass of negroes, Cubans, Spaniards, Chinese, French, Germans, Yucatanians and Italians. The natives seem to go on the theory that in oblivion there is happiness. They get in such condition by frequent visits to rumshops. The streets are poorly lighted, the air always hot and heavy, the houses built of stone, dried brick and wood. Two plumbers who are supposed to keep the city's sanitary condition in good shape live in the El Cobre mines, 25 miles away, report to the governor semi-annually, get their appropriation and then return to the country.

To the west are immense mountains and valleys that have never been explored. The valleys abound in marshes, small lakes, filled with alligators and reptiles, big and poisonous. In 1895, 20 miles away, a squad of Cuban soldiers were suddenly surrounded by a detachment from General Vitar's command. There was no way of escape except to jump in the lake, and then wade to the other side. This the Cubans did. The following day the story was printed in Santiago that more than 50 of the Cubans had been caught by alligators and literally devoured.

Of all of Spain's possessions the name of Santiago de Cuba is the most offensive to Americans, for it was there, in November, 1873, that Captain Fry and 50 of his crew and passengers of the steamer Virginius were tried by a farcical military board and shot. The vessel had been captured off Jamaica by the Spanish steamer Tornado and towed into Santiago harbor, where the men were killed. It was the most hideously disgraceful of all Spain's bloodthirsty acts, so far as it relates to Americans on the island. Americans will doubtless remember the Virginius as well as the Maine when possession is taken.

The city lies on the southeast coast, and is accessible only by water. The mountain routes are never traveled. There is no railway communication except with some copper mines a few miles away. The sailing time from Havana, even on the best steamers plying between the two ports, is five days. No one makes the trip unless on business.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

A War Sacrifice.

When first I told my wife that we had better let him go,
I never seed on mortal face a look of keener woe!
Jes' seemed as if her heart 'ud break, an in her eyes there came
A sort of wild appealin stare that seemed to strike me dumb,
An when at last she swallowed down the choke so's she could talk
She said she guessed she never had jes' sich a sudden shock,
But she would leave it all to me, an if I thought it best
To let him go she'd try to bear the burden in her breast.

I told her at a time like this, when war was in the land,
That everybody, in their way, should lend a helpin hand,
An since the guvament had need o' Jack we'd ort to do
Our share in the emergency by lettin o' him go.
I knowed it would be lonesome round the ranch when he was gone,
We'd miss his voice in mornin song at risin time at dawn,
We'd miss his old familiar step a-ploddin round the place
An miss, perhaps, the most of all, his earnest, honest face.

We talked about our Jack that night, my wife's eyes full o' tears,
An me a-chokin in the throat like I'd not done fur years,
Fur I jes' want to tell you, pard, it's mighty tough to part,
Perhaps to meet no more, with one that's nested in your heart,
But Jack is climbin up in years, although jist big an strong,
An we decided in the end we mightn't have him long,
An as the agent offered us a price that wasn't low
We both concluded it was best to let the ole mule go.

—Denver Post.

FUTURE OF MANILLA.

European Interests In the Far East Might Oppose Sale of the Philippines.

The future policy of the United States in dealing with the spoils of Spain has already become a subject of a controversy which is somewhat premature. Though the Spanish fleet at Manilla has been annihilated, the Philippines have not yet passed under the dominion of the United States, and Cuba has still to be conquered. But it may be admitted—it is, we believe, practically recognized even at Madrid—that the issue of the war is not really a matter of doubt and that in all probability the conflict will not be indefinitely prolonged. It is said that the president, on whom the responsibility will rest in the first instance, is determined to hold the Philippines after the conquest, which is regarded as assured, until the end of the war and then, if Spain is unable to redeem her dependency by the payment of an indemnity, to sell the islands to any nation that may undertake to pay off this mortgage upon them.

Such a simple view of the matter hardly takes sufficiently into account the fact that European nations have interests in the far east which do not permit them to look with indifference on the disposal by auction of so important a possession as the Philippines, supposing, as we fairly may, that Spain is not in a position to buy them back after they have been conquered by the United States. There is a section of the American people which is eager to annex the Philippines as well as Cuba, and the excitement of the war has given prominence to its opinions or passion. But, though on many grounds such a solution would certainly not be viewed with disfavor in England, the great majority of the citizens of the United States may probably still be reluctant to acquire an empire inhabited by races that cannot be admitted to political rights and that must be governed and developed on the lines of modern civilization.—London Times.

THE ARMY'S COLOR DEVICE.

An Order Prescribing the Colors of the Facings For Field Uniforms.

A general order prescribing the colors of the facings for a field uniform for the army has been issued by General Miles. These are as follows: For general officers and officers of the general staff, corps and departments, dark sky blue (color of the trousers of the officers of the line); infantry, light sky blue (color of the trousers of the enlisted men); artillery, scarlet; engineer troops, scarlet, piped with white; post commissary sergeant, white, piped with cadet gray; sergeant signal corps, black, piped with white; hospital corps, emerald green.

The prescribed color device arrangement is to be the same on the recently adopted blouse with the fallen collar as that described for the blouse with the standing collar, and for officers or soldiers of the volunteer army the same as for officers of the regular army, except that in the case of the volunteers the letter "V" is to be added to the "U. S."—New York Sun.

"IRONING MADE EASY"

This starch is prepared on scientific principles by men who have had years of practical experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. It is the only starch manufactured that is perfectly harmless, containing neither arsenic, alum or any other substance injurious to linen and can be used even for a baby powder.

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This new French Medical discovery has been used with remarkable success in Bellevue Hospital, New York; Howard Hospital, Philadelphia; Maryland and John Hopkins Universities, Baltimore, and in various other hospitals in prominent cities.

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SAYS:

John Hopkins University,
Baltimore, April 5, 1897

"The experiments made here at the hospital with the Polynice Oil, witnessed by me, having been very successful, I hereby recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

(Signed) DR. F. E. ROGER.

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When writing mention this paper.

New Ice Cream Parlors.

The management of The Berkeley Ice Cream Parlors are to be congratulated upon the delightful manner in which their patrons are served. Miss Sophie Schmidt, who is in charge has provided everything for the comfort and convenience of her patrons. The parlors are in the new Schmidt building and are very artistically arranged.

A. P. Morris' New Stories.

Anthony P. Morris, the South Berkeley novelist, seems to be a busy man. In addition to his Temescal story, just issued by the N. L. Munro Publishing House, New York, the Vickery & Hill Publishing Co., of Augusta, Me., have commenced the publication of a serial story from the pen of Mr. Morris, and so well pleased are they with this author's work that they yesterday requested him to commence another story for them forthwith, to used be in their popular magazine, Good Stories. Mr. Morris also has in hand still another novel, dealing with the vicinity of the Potrero, San Francisco, which is scheduled by a New York firm for early appearance.

Westminster League Reception.

The First Presbyterian church was beautifully decorated in flags, bunting and flowers last evening in honor of the Westminster League which gave its first reception. The organization of this League has lately been completed and if its future is to be judged by last evening, it will be a power in the First Presbyterian church.

In introducing the program J. W. Richards made a few remarks explaining the objects of the League and what it expected to accomplish. He was followed by Harry Hillard who spoke briefly upon the same subject and welcomed those present to the pleasures of the evening, which consisted of solos by Miss Edith Russell, Mrs. F. H. Clark and Mr. Rodgers.

There were several selections by the graphaphone. Mr. C. P. Hoag announced the numbers, first of which he said was especially for the benefit of the old bachelors present, much to the amusement of the audience. The graphaphone pealed forth the strains of "Sweet Rosy O'Grady." W. J. Bryan's voice was also heard in one of his speeches. This part of the program closed with "Kiss Me Good Night."

Refreshments were served, and the gentlemen deserve credit for the charming manner in which they entertained their guests.

When you have a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

Stoves and Ranges.

E. H. Driggs has the most complete line of Stoves and Ranges of any house on this side of the Bay, and his prices are the lowest. *

"Let the Sunshine In."

By the removal of the much dilapidated wooden awning in front of the stores occupied by Messrs. Max Greenhood & Co., dry goods merchants, and W. T. Gillihan, grocer, the opportunity to display goods will be greatly facilitated. The general appearance of the exterior of these establishments are improved by the removal of this awning, and the delicate hues of dry goods and the excellent quality of staple and fancy grocery articles are brought out by the introduction of the sunlight.

When the owner shall have completed the improvements this will be one of the most attractive corners in the city.

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

For Selling "Story of Spain and Cuba." Revised up to date. Full Account of the Explosion of the "Maine."

International News & Book Company of Baltimore, Md., offer $200.00 for selling 200 copies of "Story of Spain and Cuba." The greatest selling book of the century; complete to date; full account of the explosion of the "Maine;" all about Spain and Cuba and War; 150 magnificent pictures; 500 pages; retail only $1.50. One agent sold 57 in one day; another made $15 in one hour. Most liberal terms; freight paid; credit given; outfit free. Send 25 cents for postage and packing. Write them immediately. Agents also wanted for the authorized life of Frances Willard, by Anna Gordon; most liberal terms.

All Kinds of Furs

Altered, repaired, renovated, cleaned. Skins dressed and made up in any article desired by experienced furrier. Charges moderate and good work guaranteed. F. A. Schaefer, 1069 Broadway, Room 6, Oakland. (Upstairs.)

Dr. W. E. Trueblood will give especial attention to chronic diseases. Office and residence in Bailey Block. *

Why go to Santa Cruz or Monteray for a sea bath when you have the same salt sea and lovely sand at our Bath Beach. *

A fine souvenir is "Berkeley," a choice collection of 40 pages of pictures, 50 cents a copy, at this office and the bookstores. (*)

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All ktnds of household articles, must be sold; 408 Eleventh st., Oakland. H. Schellhaas.

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June 12—Picnic and Summer Night's Festival of Nord Deutscher Verein.

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Telephone Red 245 Berkeley.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF EMMA DOROTHEA KOENIG deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Emma Dorothea Koenig deceased to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at 2111 Hearst street, Berkeley, California, which said place the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Emma Dorothea Koenig deceased.

HENRY BLYTH,
Admisistrator of the estate of said Emma D. Keonig decensed.

Dated, Berkeley, May 17th, 1898.

BREWTON A. HAYNE, Attorney for said estate.

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c4

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The analysis of the water of these Springs proves them the greatest remedy for lung diseases, liver, stomach and bladder complaints, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. in the world. The springs are 46 miles from San Francisco via the S. F. & N. P. or S. P. Ry. Co. Four trains daily. The bathing is beautiful, luxurious and stimulating. Fish and game are abundant

1206 Market Street, San Francisco.

ASSESSOR'S

Notice to Taxpayers!

ALSO POLL TAX NOTICE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1898.

All Persons, Firms, Companies, Corporations and Associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, at the Court House, City of Oakland, County of Alameda, on or before March 21st, 1898, a statement under oath, of all the property, both real and personal, owned or claimed by him, her or them, or in their possession or held in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian on the

First Monday of March, 1898,

In accordance with Sec. 3629, Political Code.

Every person who refuses or neglects to furnish the statement as provided, for in Section 3629, Political Code, becomes liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and the value fixed by the Assessor on their property must not be reduced by the Board of Equalization.

All persons owning real estate that has been assessed in the wrong name or errors have appeared on their tax bills, are requested to call at the Assessor's office or notify the Assessor by mail on or before March 21st, 1898, so that the proper corrections may be made on the assessment roll for the year 1898.

Assessment blanks may be obtained at the Assessor's office, room one, Court House, or from any Deputy Assessor.

Poll Tax Must Be Paid on Demand.

Notice is hereby given that the State Poll Tax of two dollars for the year 1898 is now due and payable at my office, Room one, Court House, or to a Deputy Assessor.

Sec. 3339 of the Political Code reads as follows:

Every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians, must annually pay a Poll Tax of two dollars, provided the same be paid between the

First Monday in March and the First Monday in July,

then it shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3848 of the Political Code makes it the duty of the Assessor to "demand Poll Tax of every person liable therefor, and on the neglect or refusal of such person to pay, he must collect by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person."

Under Sections 429 to 435 every person who refuses to give his own name or the name of any person in his employ, or who in any manner obstructs the Assessor or any of his deputies in the collection of the State Poll Tax, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Only those persons under twenty-one or over sixty years of age are exempt. Poll tax must be paid on demand.

HENRY P. DALTON,
Assessor of Alameda County.
Oakland, California.

Alameda Water Company

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Mr. Heneage J. Ffinch,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Late conductor of The S. Cecelia Society Settle, Yorkshire, England; assistant conductor of the Blackburn and Clitheroe Philharmonic societies; assistant Choirmaster at the Church of St. Peter, Blackburn, Lanc, England, has opened a studio at 568 Seventeenth street, Oakland, Cal., where he will receive pupils in voice culture, piano organ and Theory of music. Terms moderate. Those wishing to join a vocal class or choral society will please notify Mr. Ffinch in writing at the above address, or apply there to him personally.

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OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1866

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

REGISTRATION.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF Alameda County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that all citizens whose names are not now on the Great Register of Alameda county are requested to register in order to be entitled to vote at the next general election in November 1898.

That owing to failure of Legislature to provide assistance for Clerk, it is necessary to begin registration at an early date in order to satisfactorily attend to registration.

That voters who have since the date of the last general election taken up their residence in Alameda County, and those who since that date have removed from precinct in which their name appears on Great Register, must make affidavit in order to have their names placed on Register of precinct in which they now reside.

That it is NOT necessary for voters who registered, or the general election of 1896, and whose names appear on the Great Register of 1896 to again make affidavit for registration UNLESS SINCE THE DATE OF LAST REGISTRATION THEY HAVE CHANGED THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Joint registration with continuing to and including August 6th, 1898, after which it will cease.

Attention is called to the provisions of Section 1083, which provides that those who shall have been a resident of the State ONE YEAR next preceding the election, and of the county in which they claim their vote NINETY DAYS, and in the election precinct THIRTY DAYS, are entitled to registration.

Further notice is hereby given that affidavit for registration or transfer may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk in the different towns and precincts of the county, or before any Deputy County Assessor, without charge.

Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public.

Notice is given that after the filing of affidavits, OTHER THAN FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRANSFER when names are ENTERED on Great Register, postal cards will be sent giving date of entry. If postal is not received, voters should ascertain the reason why.

The office of the County Clerk in the Hall of Records will be, until further notice, open for registration from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. of each day.

Dated April 4, 1898.

FRANK C. JORDAN
(SEAL) County Clerk

D. R. WENTWORTH'S

Winter Shoes!

Get your winter shoes, light and heavy, at Wentworth's, 809 Delaware street.

A Feast of Spiritual Food Prepared.

Items For Discussion That Insure Interesting Meetings.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor, John Coyle, D. D. Subject for the morning, "Must I Forgive My Enemies?" Evening, "Too Much Tongue. Sabbath school at 12:30; Children's Day exercises; Junior Endeavor at 4:30 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30. The public are cordially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev George B. Hatch will preach in the morning. There will be no evening service.

WEST BERKELEY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Tomorrow at the 11 o'clock service Adams' anthem, "The Holy City Jerusalem," will be sung by Mr. Rhorer, the well known professional artist. The sermon, by the Rev. W. H. Ratcliff, will be on "The Sign of the Cross."

WEST BERKELEY PRESBYTERIAN.

Tomorrow will be observed in the Presbyterian Church as Children's Day. Several of the young people will render suitable recitations, and the Pansy Class will have well prepared exercises. A full program of song will be rendered. Communion at 11 a.m. The pastor will will preach in evening.

WEST BERKELEY METHODIST.

Rev. A. M. Bailey will deliver a sermon both morning and evening. The Red Cross Society meets at 4 o'clock. Rev. Hatch of the First Congregational church will address the meeting. Mrs. Greenleaf also expects to be present.

ST. MARKS.

Rev. George E. Swan will conduct services as usual tomorrow.

FRIENDS.

Professor Granville Foster will preach tomorrow morning. Evening service will be under the direction of the Y. P. S. C. E.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Hall on Addison street near Shattuck avenue. Meeting for the week, June 13th to 19th, Monday, soldiers' meeting at quarters; Wednesday, public meeting at hall; Thursday, at M. E. church West Berkeley; Friday, holiness meeting; Saturday, free and easy; Sunday, 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2:30 p. m., children's meeting; 8 p. m., Hallelujah wind up. Camp meeting at Trestle Glen Park, June 30th to July 17th.

FRED GARDINER,
Captain.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The subject for the morning service will be, "The Prophet Under the Juniper Tree." In the evening Dr. Minton will preach on "The Meaning of the Cross." All are welcome.

NORTH BERKELEY CONGREGATIONAL.

Pastor Cruzan will preach in the North Berkeley Congregational Church on "Open Doors," and in the evening on "The Fine Art of Fault Finding."

The Foreign Church of Hilo, H.I., has extended a unanimous and urgent call to Rev. J. A. Cruzan to take charge of their work. This church is a unique organization, composed of Christians of many denominations and persons of several nationalities. They are independent in their form of church government. Their house of worship, dedicated last year, is the most beautiful and striking building in the city, is lighted with electricity, has a fine pipe organ and all the modern accessories for religious work. The church offers to build a new residence for Mr. Cruzan, furnish transportation for himself family and his household goods, and pay a salary of $2000 per year.

SOUTH BERKELEY PRESBYTERIAN.

Service at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. in South Berkeley Hall. Children's Day services at 11 a. m.; semi-choruses, songs and recitation. At 7:45 praise service and address by pastor in charge, A. J. McMurtry. Subject, "Two Ways of Building," viz., "For Time, for Eternity."

FIRST BAPTIST.

Rev. Mr. Shields of Berkeley will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist Church both morning and evening.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL.

Next Sunday morning the Sunday school will take charge of the morning services, it being "Children's Day. A good program has been arranged.

DIED.

FONZO—In Oakland at 10 o'clock this morning Mary Louisa Fonzo, wife of A. M. Fonzo and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd.

BERKELEY IN BRIEF.

Selina Burston will spend her vacation in El Dorado.

Miss I. Card is visiting Miss Chris Fricks of Telegraph avenue.

Mr. J. W. Shaw, U. C. '00, started this morning for his home in Santa Cruz.

Arthur Worster, from San Jose, is visiting with his brother, W. D. Worster.

George Sleeper of 2106 College way, is on a camping trip of two weeks to Haywards.

Tonight is election of officers of the Junior Order American Mechanics at their lodge rooms at American hall.

Mrs. Harriet Howe, who has been visiting friends in Sunol, returned this week to her home, 2432 Ellsworth street.

Mrs. C. Coil and daughter of 2504 Bancroft way are stopping at present with Mrs. Armstrong, 2511 Bancroft way.

Mrs. Stockton, corner of Bancroft way and Union streets, has changed her residence to Bancroft way near Bowditch street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Lipman and Miss Rose German of 2467 Warring street are visiting in Palo Alto for the summer.

Mrs. Robert and Miss May Bentley have gone to Sacramento to visit Mrs. Bentley's son. They will also meet Dr. Bentley there.

The Berkeley Colts are scheduled to play the Hercules Athletic Club, tomorrow at Pinole. They will leave Berkeley on the 8:30 train.

Next Monday Mrs. J. E. Hubbard, instructor in the Dwight way school, will leave for Pacific Grove, to pursue studies at the summer school.

Celia King of Dwight way and Telegraph avenue, leaves tomorrow for Los Angeles, intending to spend some time among friends in the City of the Angels.

Rev. Mr. Greeley and son William of Eucid avenue, left last evening for Truckee, where they expect to remain for a few weeks and enjoy the mountain air.

Professor and Mrs. A. C. Keeler, who have been visiting in Southern California for some time past, have returned to their home, corner of Ridge road and Harmon street.

Mr. Clinton Miller, a prominent member of the class of 1900 in the University, left this morning for his old home in Visalia, where he will engage in business during the summer vacation.

Miss Alice Forster, Mrs. Goodban and other young ladies of South Berkeley have departed for the beautiful camping ground in Sunol Glen, where they expect to spend a few happy weeks.

Miss Jenette O'Neill, who returned yesterday from Long Beach, brought back with her a collection of beautiful shells which she gathered along the southern coast and on the island of San Clemente.

Professor Warring Wilkinson, Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, left this morning for his country home at El Verano, where he will pass his summer vacation.

Dr. W. D. Henderson has opened dental parlors in the new Schmidt building. Dr. Henderson has been a resident of Berkeley since childhood, and he will undoubtedly command the patronage of Berkeley citizens.

Mrs. J. E. Barrow, M. D., corner of Bancroft way and Telegraph avenue, returned yesterday from New York. Dr. Barrow has been in the east for the past four months, and while in New York city attended the National Convention of the Associated Charities, of which organization she is a prominent member.

Miss May Williams of Stockton niece of Mr. E. P. King, the energetic grocer on Telegraph avenue, accompanied by Miss Northrup of the same city, are visiting Mr. King. The latter is en route to Montana to spend a vacation.

Patriotic Endeavorers.

The thirty-seventh quarterly convention of the Alameda County Christian Endeavor Union was held in the Golden Gate Baptist Church yesterday afternoon and evening. The convention topic was "Christian Patriotism." The addresses were particularly appropriate, and the hearts of all present were stirred with a desire for more Christian patriotism. Following was the program:

3:30—Devotional exercises.... .....Rev. H. O. Edison
3:45—Singing.
3:50—Address, "The Relation of Good Literature to Good Citizenship"....Rev. James Curry
4:15—Singing.
4:20—Address, "Render Unto Cæsar the Things Which Are Cæsar's..... G. C. Adams, D. D. San Francisco, First Congregational Church
4:50—Singing.
4:55—Open Parliament, "Our Society's Work; Its Successes and Needs," conducted by Noel H. Jacks, Oakland Y. M. C. A.
5:30—Basket lunch and social hour.
6:45—Committee conference.
7:30—Praise service..... .....Leader, Mr. J. M. Robinson
7:45—Devotional exercises.... ...Rev. Jas. Hunter, Golden Gate
8:00—Announcements — Offertory.....Mr. J. M. Robinson.
8:15—Address, "The Relation of Sabbath Observance to Good Citizenship"..... ....Rev. E. R. Bennett, Oakland
8:35—Singing.
8:40—Address, "Render Unto God the Things Which Are God's.....Mr. Wood of S. F.
9:05—Consecration service.... .....Rev. S. C. Keetch
9:30—Mizpah Benediction.

H. J. McCoy was ill and unable to attend. His place was filled by Mr. Wood of San Francisco.

The programs were very neatly decorated with an American flag.

Hope for Recovery.

Through Dr. Gladding we are informed that little Anna Wulbern, who sustained serious injuries by the explosion of an alcohol stove in West Berkeley Thursday, as recounted in yesterday's GAZETTE, has recovered consciousness, and will probably be given a new lease of life.

The friends of the unfortunate little girl are watching with eager solicitude every indication of improvement which may point to her speedy and complete recovery, and we are pleased to note this decided change in her critical condition.

Eminent Photographers.

The well-known portrait painter, Edw. Belle-Oudry, formerly chief operator at Disderi's world renowned gallery on the Boul. des Italiens, in Paris, intends opening in the Abrahamson building on Thirteenth street a first-class modern photographic studio in the near future. *

Over 3000 Articles 3c Upwards will be displayed on sale at Scheilhaas' Old Store, 408 Eleventh street, Oakland.

Go to Wentworth's for ladies Vici kid shoes, only $1.50 per pair.

Men's fine lace shoes—coin toe—for $1 50 at D. R. Wentworth's.

Patronize Home Industry.

get your shoes at 809 Delaware street West Berkeley.

New Advertisements To-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Woolf's
DANCING ACADEMY
COLLEGE HALL,
12th AND HARRISON, OAKLAND

Classes Monday and Wednesday evenings. *Assemblies every Friday evening. Private* lessons on application, and lessons given at pupil's residence. Hall to rent for Balls, Parties, Etc.

C. C. CONWELL, D. D. S. W. D. HENDERSON, D. D. S.

Dentists.

Schmidt Building, Berkeley.
Cor. Center St. and Stanford Place
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5. p. m.

The Berkeley Ice Cream Parlors.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR ICE CREAM, also Homemade Hot Tamales, Soda and Mineral Water, Confectionery, Etc
Splendid New Parlors and Good Service
Schmidt Block, Center St.

We Will Protect Our Customers.

Owing to the war duties, Teas have advanced ten cents per pound, but we will continue to sell at our present low prices for a few days longer.

FIVE POUND BOX CHOICEST TEA $1.75
COME QUICK.

ENTERPRISE TEA COMPANY
460 Twelfth St., Oakland.
11 Sixth St., San Francisco.

WANTS AND SMALL ADS.

BEST JAPANESE help furnished. 535 Eleventh street, Oakland, Cal. je9m1

WANTED To buy a good Jersey fresh milk cow for cash. Must be cheap. Address W. H. Bishop, Lorin Post office, or call at 1527 Mason street, Lorin. je10w1

CLERKS' EXCHANGE—1018 Washington street, Oakland, managed exclusively by Oakland citizens, invites ladies and gentlemen to investigate its facilities to obtain lucrative commercial situations.

TICKET TAKER, night manager for restaurant, bookkeeper, quarry foreman, man for ranch, man to drive laundry wagon, bill clerk, ship chandler's clerk, dock watchman 1018 Washington street.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, girls for general housework, saleslades, bookkeepers, stenographers, nurse girls, second girls. 1018 Washington street; tel white 934.

WAITRESS, chambermaid, companion, nurse girl, girls for general housework, cooks, German or Swedish. Tel. white 934. 1018 Washington street.

COMPANION to lady, waitress, chambermaid nurse girl. 1018 Washington st.

EMPLOYERS gladly pay the girls office fees at the Clerks' Exchange, 1018 Washington street, Oakland, to get reliable help. Tel. White 934.

EMPLOYERS, OF HELP, we ask you to send your orders to Clerks' Exchange, 1018 Washington street, Oakland. Tel. 934 White.

PACIFIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 470 Seventh, three doors below depot, between Broadway and Washington streets, Oakland. Swedish, German and American help supplied at short notice. House renting and Collecting Agency, and Real Estate. Coachmen and Gardners a specialty. Money to loan on short notice. Tel. 3665 Red. Auburn & Co. je-tf

WANTED—People who have valuables, papers, etc., for safe-keeping, or during their absence, to call at Commercial Bank and inquire about those Safe Deposit Vaults.

LADY AND DAUGHTER wish position as cook and second girl. No objection to country or city. Address Mrs. E. Carono, East Berkeley. je9w1

WANTED—Light housework in the care of children. Call at 707 Bristol, between 3d and 4th. Miss M. Kahrs. m31-1w

WANTED—Purchasers of residence property to examine a bargain in a property on Eighth street, Berkeley. House of 8 rooms, fine lot 50x130. Must go at a sacrifice. Call at Counter, Gazette office. je9

A YOUNG, HEALTHY JERSEY COW to loan to private family on shares. Gives 4 to 5 gallons of richest milk. 1909 University avenue. je11

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LOST—A bicycle, No. 13127, yellow frame, nickle trimmings, about 26 inch frame, 68 gear, wooden handle bars, one cracked. Return to 2511 Durant ave, Berkeley, Cal., and receive reward. je-8t

TWO CALVES, two months old, one dark red, white star on face; one half Jersey, light red, white spots on body. Finder please return same to 2812 Dwight Way and receive reward.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Gen'l Fitzhugh Lee's own and only Book on Cuba and the Spanish American War. Tremendous demand. Profits $15 to $25 a day. Credit given. Freight paid. Write for terms and outfit quick. A. B. Kuhlman & Co., Caxton Building, Chicago.

FOR RENT

ROOMS—Furnished for housekeeping if desired. 1525 Spring street, between Vine and Cedar, North Berkeley. je1013

FOR RENT—Partly furnished house of five rooms and bath, $22.50. 2014 Virginia St., between Milvia street and Shattuck avenue. Inquire at house. je-1w

NICELY furnished sunny rooms, in suite or single, with or without board, home cooking; 5 blocks from Berkeley Station. 1909 University Avenue.

TWO or three rooms furnished for housekeeping, $10 to $12; accommodation for married couple or two to four lady students. 2129 Channing Way.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One milk goat of fine breed. Price $8. Inquire at 1313 Milvia street. je-3t

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST—A residence property on Eighth street; house of 8 rooms, in good repair; lot 50x130, flowers, etc. Will sell at sacrifice. Inquire at the counter GAZETTE office.

PERSONAL

MADAME KOHNE, Midwife Diploma School of Paris Cor 7th and Bristol sts, West Berkeley

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTRY

FULL set of teeth, $5; pain-less extraction; see our new combination plate; thinnest, lightest, coolest plate made warranted 10 years; fillings, 50c, crowns $3.50. Chicago Dental Parlors 24 Sixth st. San Francisco.

ATTORNEYS

BREWTON A. HAYNE, Attorney-at-Law, Parrott Building, Room 625, Sixth Floor, S. F. Residence, Piedmont Way, Berkeley. Telephone South 585.

Alteration Sale

We propose making extensive alterations at once, and that we may have less stock to move we shall make

GREAT : REDUCTIONS

in prices in every department. Sale commences MONDAY, JUNE 6th.

TAFT & PENNOYER,
1163-5-7 Broadway
467-69 Fourteenth St., Oakland

ELECTRIC STEAM BATHS

are recognized as being highly beneficial for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.
Medicated, Sitz, Alcohol, Vapor and Hygienic Baths are also given.
There is also a private apartment for plain bathing.
The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

The Washington Sanitarium,
967 Washington St. Oakland.

The American Brewery

San Pablo Avenue, West Berkeley

Having just added a large and extensive BOTTLING WORKS to our establishment, we are now prepared to deliver the best

LAGER BEER
IN BOTTLES

Free of charge in all parts of Alameda County
Quart bottles, $1 per dozen; Pint bottles, 50c
Also Ale and Porter at $1 per dozen. We also manufacture the
Finest Steam Beer on the Coast
RASPILLER & WOHLFROM, Props

Prize Butter--the Bodega Creamery.

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Telephone, Black 262. Prompt Delivery.

Changed Hands..

Palace Meat Market,
IGNATZ FISCHEL, Prop.
DEALER IN FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Finest and Cleanest
..Shop in Town..
SHATTUCK AVENUE
Near Center Street Opposite P. O

Be Independent
Make your own gas

Be independent of gas and electric light companies, avoid the dangers of coal oil and save money.

Imperial Automatic Gas Machine

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Imperial is the simplest and best gas machine for Lighting, Heating and for Stoves. . . . Prices according to number of lights desired.
Full information obtained by addressing

Jacob Schreiber,
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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Teacher Questioning, Pupils Answering in Unison.

Q. What is the cheapest fuel?
A. GAS.
Q. Why is gas the cheapest fuel?
A. Because at $1.60 per thousand GAS IS CHEAPER than coal at $8.00 per ton.
Q. What other recommendations has the Gas over Coal?
A. CLEANLINESS. READINESS. NO SOOT. NO SMOKE. NO ASHES. FIRE READY IN A MOMENT.
Q. What recommendations has Gas over Gasoline?
A. SAFETY. NO EXPLOSIONS. NO OFFENSIVE ODORS.
Q. Where are Gas Stoves obtainable?
A. From the Gas Company.
Q. What is the cost?
A. $12.00 PLACED. No after cost for repairs.

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Paints
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Racks repaired
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